PROCEEDINGS

OF THE MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY, DASARA SESSION, OCTOBER 1924.

FIRST DAY—*10th October 1924.*

THE second meeting of the reconstituted Representative Assembly commenced at 12 noon on Friday the 10th October 1924. Appendix A contains the names of the members present.

The Dewan and the Members of Council took their seats at 12 noon precisely, and the proceedings were opened by the Dewan with the following address:—

GENTLEMEN,

By command of His Highness the Maharaja, I extend to you a most cordial welcome to this the forty-third Dasara session of the Mysore Representative Assembly which meets here to-day after it was reconstituted to review for the first time the administration of the past official year and to perform the normal functions with which it has been invested by His Highness in the Proclamation of October 1923.

The work that this newly constituted Assembly and the Legislative Council did during the budget sessions in the last month of the past official year is still fresh in the minds of all of us present here to-day and it does not therefore need any special reference on this occasion. It is sufficient, therefore, if I only express the gratification of the Government of His Highness that in the discharge of the more important and difficult functions connected with public finance and the budget, the new Legislature with its increased responsibilities has proved to be a most useful and efficient organization in the administrative machinery of the State. To-day standing before you as the Head of the Administration, I shall have the privilege of laying before this Assembly the salient features of the administration of the first year since the new Reforms were inaugurated, and it will be for you as well as the general public at large to judge how far the activities of both the Government and the people during the course of the year

harmonized themselves to produce definite results beneficial to the country and to what extent both the Government as well as the representatives of the people discharged their respective functions in a spirit of mutual co-operation and goodwill.

Important Events of the Past Year's Administration.

Before proceeding to give a general account of the administration in the various departments of Government, I shall refer to a few of the more important outstanding events that will make the administration of the year 1923-24 a memorable one in the history of Mysore. In concluding my last Dasara Address, I announced the visit of His Excellency Lord Reading, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and Her Excellency the Countess of Reading to our State. The visit of Their Excellencies to the capital attracted from all parts of the State, many thousands of people and the reception which Their Excellencies received from the crowds that gathered along the route of the procession on the 29th November 1923 was unique and unprecedented. At the Banquet given in his honour His Excellency the Viceroy made important pronouncements in respect of some of the questions which were engaging the consideration of the Government of India at the time. I refer to the Mysore Subsidy, the surplus revenues of the Assigned Tract of Bangalore, and the utilisation of the Sterling Debenture Loan Sinking Fund. In March last, His Highness the Maharaja was graciously pleased to inaugurate the new Legislative Council and the Representative Assembly in the Jagan Mohan Palace in a joint session and delivered, on that occasion, an inspiring message to his people. The official year began with a critical situation caused by heavy floods in the malnad during the early part of the south-west monsoon followed later by drought in the districts of Kolar and Tumkur which necessitated measures of relief in those districts. The only other matter of outstanding importance to which a reference need be made is the conclusion of the agreement with the Government of Madras relating to the Krishnarajasagara project and the question of the division of the surplus waters in the Cauvery valley between the two Governments for a period of 50 years. It is unnecessary for me to make any detailed reference to the provisions of this agreement as a comprehensive Government Order has recently been published indicating the main lines of the settlement as well as laying down a definite policy in the matter of the development of future irrigation in the Cauvery valley and the completion of

this large project. All the preliminary steps necessary to carry out the policy have already been taken in the course of the year now under review and the survey and investigation works ordered are now in progress. Besides these larger questions, the administration was busily engaged during the whole course of the year, in continuous negotiations with the Government of India for the settlement of the question of surplus revenues of the Assigned Tract of Bangalore and the utilization of the Railway Sterling Debenture Loan Sinking Fund. The Mysore Subsidy question was examined with reference to the pronouncement of His Excellency the Viceroy in December last and a further representation was made in June for substantial relief being granted in regard to this levy. The reorganization of the Mysore Military Forces was worked out in detail and proposals submitted to the Government of India in the course of the year. An important departure was made in regard to the procedure for obtaining supplies including stores and materials for the different departments of Government and a Stores Purchase Committee consisting of officials and non-officials was appointed during the year. With a view to give effect to the resolutions of the Local Self-Government Conference, the whole scheme of Local Self-Government was subjected to a careful and close scrutiny and examination with the aid of a special officer appointed for the purpose. Considerable attention was paid to the improvement of primary and middle school education in the State, both of which were remodelled in accordance with the general policy laid down in the Education Memorandum. Orders were issued on the recommendations of the committee appointed to go into the question of the S.S.L.C. Scheme. The separation of the executive and judicial functions was introduced in the Kolar District. Additional temporary courts were provided for removing congestion in the Civil Courts. The Economic Development Boards were reconstituted. The report of the Inam Commission as well as the malnad improvement problems were reviewed and examined with the result that final orders of Government on both these questions have either issued or are about to issue. By mutual consent, the agency agreement between the Mysore Government and the Tata Iron and Steel Company was terminated in the course of the year and the Board of Management of the Iron Works was reconstituted. With a view to improve district administration, defects in regard to which were prominently brought to notice in the course of my tours of inspection, a detailed scheme for the simplification as well as for the effective audit of work in the

districts was investigated and worked out, and orders issued for the trial of a modified system of routine in one district to begin with. With a view to develop under-ground irrigation sources, a special staff for scientific well-boring has been sanctioned to help the raiyats in sinking wells on a large scale in the dry districts.

The above, gentlemen, is a very rapid survey of some of the outstanding features of the last year's administration. To-day we stand at the close of the first quarter of the present year, having hardly recovered from the effects of severe drought which prevailed for the most part in the past year in two maidan districts, face to face again with the calamity of unprecedented floods which visited the State for the second time in succession in the early part of July last. Again, I take this opportunity to convey the deep sympathy of Government to all those who have suffered by this calamity. The action taken by Government in respect of this calamity has already been made public in the several Government Orders and Press Communiques issued and it is gratifying to note that the public spirit of the citizens of the Mysore State has risen to the occasion in organizing a public fund for the relief of distress caused by these floods. The opportunity is now being taken in some of the affected parts to make permanent improvements so far as the settlement of villages and towns is concerned, and in this respect, Government are taking prompt measures to see that adequate help is rendered to suitable organizations for the reconstruction of houses in better localities and under more healthy and sanitary conditions. Although the year has commenced under such depressing circumstances, it is some relief to find that the south-west monsoon has, on the whole, been favourable and if the north-east monsoon proves equally favourable, as it promises to be, we may tide over our present difficulties and hope to see at the close of the year the restoration of the economic as well as the agricultural life of the people to its normal condition.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

His Highness' Tours.

His Highness the Maharaja proceeded early in July 1923 on a tour to Northern India and after staying at Kashmir for some time returned to the Capital on the 12th September 1923. In connection with His Excellency the Viceroy's visit

to the State in December 1923, His Highness halted at Karapur for five days in the first week of December and toured in the Hassan District from 31st December 1923 to 5th January 1924.

Dewan's Tours.

About the end of July 1923, I proceeded to Simla to discuss with the Government of India, questions connected with the Subsidy, Civil and Military Station Surplus, Sterling Debenture Loan and other important State matters which were then under correspondence, and returned in the first week of the following month. In the beginning of September last year, I visited parts of the Kolar District affected by drought and towards the end of the same month, I inspected the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur. In the early part of October, I proceeded to Tarikere and held a conference of the local officers and non-official gentlemen of the Kadur and Shimoga Districts to concert and organize relief measures necessiated by the heavy floods in the malnad. In November, I went to Madras in connection with the Cauvery Agreement. In January 1924, I toured through parts of Kolar and Tumkur Districts in connection with the drought situation and in February visited the Whitefield Settlement. In the same month, I went to Madras again to conclude the agreement between Mysore and Madras Governments relating to the Cauvery Dispute.

Representative Assembly.

There were two sessions of the Representative Assembly during the year, one in October under the old constitution, and the other in June last under the revised constitution. In addition to these, there was a joint session of the reformed Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council which was graciously inaugurated by His Highness in March last.

In the October session, 199 subjects were discussed and at the end of the session, I announced, by command of His Highness, His Highness' gracious Proclamation relating to the new constitutional changes.

The budget session of the reconstituted Representative Assembly began on the 9th June 1924 and closed on the 17th June. The general principles of the budget were carefully discussed in the Assembly for more than two days and several useful suggestions were made to Government, both in the course of the general discussions and the resolutions on the

budget. Government also consulted the Assembly in regard to nine Bills under their consideration and obtained the approval of the Assembly to the general principles thereof. Interpellations were asked by the members on a number of important subjects and the Assembly exercised its new power of moving resolutions on matters of public importance for the first time. The agenda included the consideration of 105 representations but, for want of time, 50 of the more important representations alone were taken up, the Government promising to examine the rest and take suitable action.

Legislative Council.

The new Legislative Council met on the 4th April last and passed the Mysore Court Fees Regulation as an emergent measure. It met again on the 23rd June for the discussion of the budget and continued its sittings for eight days In the exercise of its power to vote on the budget, the Council discussed 56 *cut* resolutions but most of them were withdrawn after discussion. Leave to introduce nine Bills was granted by the Council, the most important of which was the one to amend the Press Regulation.

Economic Development Boards.

Under the constitutional reforms graciously inaugurated by His Highness the Maharaja in October 1923, the Economic Development Boards were placed on a permanent footing and arrangements were made for their working in close relationship with the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council. The new Boards were constituted in May last. The main feature of their constitution is that they consist for the most part of elected representatives of the various important interests with whose advancement they are concerned. A joint meeting of all the Boards was held at Mysore on the 18th June 1924, at which I delivered an address indicating the lines of future work. The Boards have framed their programmes of work and will, I am confident, be able to show tangible results during the current year.

Local Self-Government.

Local Boards.

The three District Boards of Bangalore, Kolar and Hassan had non-official Presidents, and all the District Boards

non-official Vice-Presidents. The District Board of Kadur was reconstituted during the year.

The income and expenditure of the District Boards during the year were Rs. 21,89,857 and Rs. 21,91,831 against Rs. 22,81,436 and Rs. 20,97,756, respectively during the previous year.

The total amount spent on drinking water wells in rural areas was Rs. 1,14,716.

Municipalities.

Constitution, etc.—The privilege of electing a President was restored to the Bangalore City Municipal Council and a Municipal Commissioner was also appointed thereto. The Mysore City Municipal Council had a nominated President and the privilege of electing a Vice-President was restored to this Council.

Among the minor Municipal Councils, all except two, *viz.*, Kunigal and Chiknayakanhalli, continued to have non-official Vice-Presidents.

The Municipal Councils of Chitaldrug, Tarikere and Narasimharajapura were reconstituted during the year. A Chief Officer was appointed for the Shimoga Municipal Council and a Town Improvement Committee was sanctioned for Tarikere Municipality.

Finance.—The income and expenditure of all the Municipal Councils were Rs. 20,47,460 and Rs. 22,52,932 respectively. The increase in expenditure was mainly due to adjustment under Public Debt heads in certain municipalities.

Improvement Works.—The amount spent for the Mysore City and Bangalore City improvement works was Rs. 2,27,988 and Rs. 2,02,042 while the grant from Government was Rs. 1,50,000 and Rs. 50,000 respectively.

Financial Position.

Preliminary Accounts for 1923-24.—The revised estimates for 1923-24, which I presented to the Assembly in June last provided for gross receipts of Rs. 324·02 lakhs and an expenditure under all heads, of Rs. 329·12 lakhs and showed that the ordinary Revenue Account would result in a deficit of Rs. 5 lakhs which would however be covered by the extraordinary revenue of the same amount under the surplus revenues of the Civil and Military Station, received out of the withheld amount as a result of the settlement of this vexed question. Compared with the revised estimates for the year which

anticipated a revenue of Rs. 324·02 lakhs, the amount actually realized according to the preliminary accounts is Rs. 332 lakhs, an improvement of Rs. 8 lakhs.

From the provisional actuals reported by the Comptroller it is found that some heads of revenue, *e.g.*, Land Revenue, Forest, Excise, Railways and Electrical Works, have yielded better results than were expected in the revised estimate, while savings on grants have occurred under the heads Interest, Civil Works, Education and Army. The improvement contributed by increased revenue and decreased expenditure during the year under review amounted to Rs. 13·65 lakhs leaving out of account the extraordinary revenue of Rs. 5 lakhs which will be left untouched and credited to the special reserve for non-recurring expenditure as I will explain later. The question of meeting out of this amount some of the outstanding liabilities, specially the losses on account of the Iron Scheme and charges on account of the relief of distress of last year, has been carefully considered, and it has been decided to meet all such expenditure from the actual surplus of the year according to our final accounts as far as possible. It will be remembered that the expenditure on account of the relief operations was originally proposed to be met from the Famine Reserve. As money is available, that reserve will not now be drawn upon. The total losses incurred up to June 1924 on account of the Iron Scheme for three half years since the operations commenced in January 1923, were Rs. 7·66 lakhs. It is propossed to write off the whole of this amount from the revenues of 1923-24. The expenditure on account of relief measures and fodder operations came to Rs. 1,35,000. This will also be met from the surplus. In addition to the above, the Civil List having been increased by Rs. 3 lakhs, an additional expenditure to this extent has been debited under this head in the accounts of last year. By adjusting the debits not provided for either in the budget or in the revised estimate against the gross revenue receipts of the year and also by transferring a sum of Rs. 1¼ lakhs from the ordinary revenues and Rs. 5 lakhs from the extraordinary revenues towards the special reserve for non-recurring expenditure during the current year which will be required to meet the heavy expenditure on account of flood damage, repairs to roads, bridges and irrigation works and distress relief operations, the total expenditure during 1923-24, will amount to Rs. 330·45 lakhs as against the budget estimate of Rs. 330·87 lakhs. The accounts of the year will thus close with a nominal surplus. I may add that full contribution has been paid towards the Sinking Fund on

account of our Public Debt out of the year's revenues, and that we have been able, by such regular annual contributions during the past three years, to reduce our public debt by 90 lakhs of rupees.

I shall now deal with the administration of some of the Major Departments.

Revenue Department.

The demand for the year under Land Revenue and under Revenue Miscellaneous including the arrears of previous years was Rs. 1,30,74,430 as against Rs. 1,30,44,600 for the previous year. The collections amounted to Rs. 1,16,05,100 against Rs. 1,20,56,016 of the preceding year. The balance at the end of the year was Rs. 14,69,330. The fall in the collection was mainly due to the adverse seasonal conditions. The percentage of collection to demand was 88·7 as against 93·79 in the preceding year.

The retrenchments effected in the Revenue Department by reduction of superior and menial staff and by readjustment of excise work in the Chikmagalur Taluk resulted in a total savings of Rs. 47,052 per annum.

An extent of 71,504 acres of Amrut Mahal Kaval lands surrendered to the Revenue Department was available for disposal on 1st July 1923 and 6,269 acres were newly surrendered during the year. 5,167 acres out of these were sold for cultivation and 282 acres reserved for grant to landless classes. The total amount realized by the sale was Rs. 82,144.

There has been a noticeable improvement in the disposal of ordinary darkhasts. For, out of 19,942 darkhasts, 14,348 have been disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 5,594 at the close of the year, against 7,940 in the year previous.

The area cultivated with the two principal food-crops, ragi and paddy, in the several districts during the year was about 28 lakhs of acres as against 29·35 lakhs in the previous year, the fall being chiefly due to insufficient rainfall in the Kolar and Tumkur Districts.

The Amildari Service was reorganized fixing a time scale of pay for Amildars and Deputy Amildars and granting a fixed travelling allowance to them.

Revenue Survey.

Revision survey was introduced into the Hunsur, Mysore, Nagamangala, Manjarabad, Channarayapatna and Hoskote

Taluks during the year, estimated to bring in an additional revenue of Rs. 1,60,446. Reclassification work in five taluks which was incomplete at the beginning of the year was completed, and the same was taken up in three other taluks, during the year. Revision settlement is still overdue in 16 taluks.

Excise Department.

The gross receipts of the Excise Department during the year amounted to Rs. 72·96 lakhs as against Rs. 77·73 lakhs during the previous year, the fall being due to lower bids realized during the sales of shops and to the diminished consumption of arrack, toddy and opium.

Forests.

The total forest revenue realized during the year was Rs. 25·81 lakhs as against Rs. 26·52 lakhs during the previous year. The total expenditure was about Rs. 7·37 lakhs.

A net revenue of Rs. 13,24,238 was realized by the sale of sandalwood oil and a sum of Rs. 8,273 by the retail sale of sandalwood. About 1,500 tons of sandalwood were supplied to Sandalwood Oil Factories during the year.

Khedda operations were conducted in the Kakankote Forests on the occasion of the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy. Fifty-eight elephants including sucklings were captured in these operations and 46 of them were sold for Rs. 64,850.

Additional grazing facilities were provided; the forest grievances of the raiyats in the malnad were redressed by relaxing the rules relating to the administration of District Forests; and the Village Forest Scheme was further developed.

Income-tax Department.

The new Income-tax Regulation came into force from 1st July 1923. The total amount of income-tax collected was Rs. 12·24 lakhs and the amount of super-tax Rs. 5·47 lakhs. The arrears to be collected at the end of the year were Rs. 5·56 lakhs. The Income-tax Commissioner was requested by Government to make a detailed investigation into certain grievances in the administration of income-tax as a result of which orders were issued giving suitable instructions in the matter of hearing and disposal of income-tax petitions and appeals and the examination of accounts.

Courts.

The total expenditure under Courts was Rs. 10·6 lakhs as against Rs. 10·43 lakhs in the previous year. The extension of the system of trial by jury to the Kolar and Shimoga Districts is under consideration. The scheme for the separation of judicial and executive functions was extended to Kolar during the year and ordered to be introduced into the districts of Hassan and Tumkur during the current year.

To relieve congestion of civil litigation, Government have sanctioned the establishment of two temporary Additional Munsiffs' Courts at Mysore and Bangalore and of an Additional Subordinate Judge's Court at Mysore during the year.

Medical Department.

Three new dispensaries were opened during the year, bringing the total number of medical institutions working at the close of the official year to 200.

Proposals for increasing the strength and raising the scale of pay of officers in the different grades of the Lady Medical Officers to meet the requirements of the several medical institutions and to attract qualified lady candidates to the service are under consideration.

Public Health and Sanitation.

The number of births and deaths registered during the year was 122,105 and 115,563 respectively, against 104,222 and 90,368 in the previous year. The number of deaths was much more than in the previous year particularly under cholera and fevers. The provisions of the Prevention of Adulteration Regulation were extended to the Kolar Gold Field Sanitary Board area during the year and Government have under consideration the question of extending the provisions of the Vaccination Regulation and the Births and Deaths Registration Regulation to rural areas.

The Mysore Vaccination Regulation was newly introduced into three towns and its enforcement was renewed in 30 municipalities, the total number of municipalities in which the Regulation was in force at the close of the year being 91. The question of making vaccination compulsory throughout the State is engaging the consideration of Government.

The provisions of the Village Sanitation Regulation were in force at the close of the year in about 13,230 villages. The

question of entrusting the Village Panchayets with the administration of the provisions of the Sanitation Regulation and Rules thereunder and the consequent amendment to the Local Boards and Village Panchayets Regulation is under the consideration of Government.

Military.

The expenditure under the head "Army" during the year amounted to Rs. 16,17,533 as against Rs. 16·09 lakhs in the previous year. Government have had under consideration during the year, the reorganization of the State Forces so as to reconstitute Silledari Cavalry Units into non-Silledari Units on the model of the British Indian Army and make the Infantry Regiment more effective and fit for active service whenever required. The Transport Corps was reduced from 7 to 3 troops during the year.

Mysore University.

The total number of students in the several colleges of the University was 1,161 as against 1,088 in the previous year. Arrangements were made for the admission of the increasing number of students into the Central College, Bangalore, the new District Office building being placed at the disposal of the University in lieu of the University Union building which was taken over by Government. The subjects of the B.A. Degree course have been regrouped so as to facilitate the admission of a larger number of students and Mathematics has been introduced as a subject of study in the Maharaja's College at Mysore in these new groups. A Medical Faculty has been added to the University and a Medical College at Bangalore opened from this year. Two hundred and forty-eight graduates in all passed out from the University during the year, the percentage of passes being 50·3. Nine candidates, one of them a lady candidate, were successful in the M.A. Degree Examination out of 14 that appeared. Of those successful in the B.A. Examination last year, five were lady candidates, two of them belonging to backward communities. Nine courses of extension lectures were delivered during the year under the auspices of the University, three of the courses being in Kannada. Six new endowments of the value of Rs. 15,200 were accepted during the year. The total number of endowments in the University up to date is 45 of the value of Rs. 1,94,034. The number of Backward Communities

Scholarships in the University was raised from 60 to 72. A Lecturer from the Maharaja's Collegiate High School has been selected for undergoing training in foreign countries in Cultural History and Archæology.

Education.

This Assembly is aware that the Government have not been able, owing to the financial condition of the last few years, to carry out all the measures sanctioned in the order on the Education Memorandum. Action, however, is being taken on them, as funds become available. The work of the superior staff in the Inspectorate has been recently readjusted, the two Inspectors being now entrusted with the supervision of institutions, not by territorial jurisdiction as before, but by grades of education. A third officer has been appointed for the supervision of Science education. The S. S. L. C. Scheme has been revised. In accordance with the resolutions of the Mahomedan Educational Conference, an advisory committee has been constituted to offer suggestions to the department regarding the education of the Mahomedan community, and a Mahomedan scholarship fund has been formed consisting of a part of the backward classes scholarship allotment and the amount of the Alighar scholarships. The Zenana Normal School at Mysore was converted into a boarding school for Mahomedan women. The allotment for backward classes scholarships was increased to one lakh of rupees and the number of scholarships also has been raised. The provision in the boarding home for Panchama students in Bangalore was raised from 12 to 38 and the period of exemption from payment of admission fees and the class and examination fees has been further extended to this class of students by three years. Government have recently approved of certain type designs for primary school buildings and have ordered that a considerable part of the Local Funds General transferred in 1917 to the District Boards be utilized for expenditure on school buildings in addition to Rs. 53,500 from State Funds and Rs. 9,800 from the cess realizations sanctioned for the same purpose. To cope with the heavy building programme, the engineering staff of the department has been strengthened. Orders have also been issued throwing open the Chamarajendra Sanskrit College at Bangalore to all classes of students. The control over the College at Bangalore has been transferred from the Muzrai to the Education Department. A committee has also been appointed to revise the courses of study in this College.

The total number of educational institutions at the close of the year was 8,894, which is about a hundred more than at the beginning of the year, the increase being mainly due to the opening of new schools in connection with the levy of education cess and the bifurcation of the A.-V. schools into separate middle and primary schools. The grants to aided schools were increased by Rs. 2 in each case. The total strength of all the schools was 301,286 at the close of the year against 287,794 at the end of the previous year. There was an increase of about 700 students in the High School and University Entrance grades, necessitating the opening of additional sections in seven High Schools. A new High School was also opened at Malleswaram, (in Bangalore City).

Agricultural Department.

The work of the Agricultural Department during the year was greatly hampered by the adverse seasonal conditions. The department carried out manurial experiments on ragi, jola, paddy and sugarcane as also areca-nut. Two thousand and seven hundred acres of areca gardens were sprayed against *koleroga* and 460 sprayers were sold. Preliminary demonstration work against *black-rot* of coffee was conducted in the Bababudan coffee estates with satisfactory results.

The Amrut Mahal Department was transferred during the year from the control of the Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops, to that of the Director of Agriculture and placed under the immediate charge of the Live-Stock Expert.

In the Live-Stock Section, the breeding of half-bred Holstein stock was continued, there being 53 heifers on the Farm on the 30th June last.

Six merino rams and 6 ewes were imported from Australia during the year. Two of these ewes died and the other four dropped ram lambs. Eleven cross-bred rams were distributed during the year.

Three students passed out of the Hebbal School in the final examination and 21 have been admitted this year. Fifteen out of the 16 students from the Chickanhalli Agricultural School passed in their annual examination during the year.

The total expenditure of the Agricultural Department including Live-Stock and Veterinary Departments was Rs. 5,20,467 as against Rs. 5,44,361 in the previous year.

Industries and Commerce Department.

Experiments were conducted by the department to develop subsidiary industries chiefly under:—

(1) Lac manufacture. Use of machinery for preparing the raw material and the manufacture of *Catechu*.
(2) Improvement of textile industry.
(3) Introduction of a small domestic plant for manufacture of woollen yarn.
(4) Use of filature silk in twisting.

During the year, six applications were sanctioned for industrial loans. The total amount drawn from the treasury was Rs. 40,082 against Rs. 41,997 during the previous year. Since the introduction of the Takavi Loan system, a sum of Rs. 8,90,472 was advanced till the end of June 1924 of which Rs. 4,77,055 have been recovered.

The Industrial Chemist was deputed to Wembley to be in charge of the Mysore exhibits at the British Empire Exhibition. These exhibits are reported to have attracted considerable attention and the craftsmanship shown in the ivory carving, sandalwood and other articles was much appreciated.

The total expenditure of the department for the year was Rs. 1·57 lakhs as against Rs. 1·33 lakhs in the preceding year.

Department of Geology and Mining.

The area covered by mining and prospecting blocks was 42,275·23 acres which was about 4,000 acres less than in the previous year and the rent recovered Rs. 21,459 against Rs. 17,705 in the previous year. The department realised during the year a revenue of Rs. 1,09,452 excluding the royalty on gold. The restrictions regarding reservation of chrome were relaxed to some extent and permission given for the issue of licenses for prospecting for this mineral subject to certain conditions, for a period of one year at a time and not exceeding three years in all.

There were working, as in the previous year, 5 gold mines during the year and 428,973·256 oz. of gold of the approximate value of Rs. 2,58,91,665 were produced as against 431,860·68 oz. in the previous year. The royalty payable to Government was approximately Rs. 14,01,324. The number of people employed in the mining industry was 22,435, the number employed in the gold mines alone being 20,604.

Public Works Department.

The total expenditure on Public Works under all the heads including Local Boards and contributions amounted during the year to about Rs. 26,98,219. Of this sum Rs. 9,66,535 were spent on Irrigation Works and Rs. 17,31,684 on Roads and Buildings. Estimates aggregating Rs. 94,270 were sanctioned for repairing the damage caused to roads and buildings by the floods in Kadur, Hassan and Shimoga Districts. Estimates for the repair of damage caused to irrigation works aggregated Rs. 54,000. A sum of Rs. 50,255 was spent on tank maintenance and road works undertaken for the relief of distress in the Kolar and Tumkur Districts.

Schemes for the water supply to Chintamani, Kolar, Molakalmuru, Koppa, Shimoga and Chikmagalur Towns were in execution during the year and also the work of renewing the rising main of the water supply of the Kolar Gold Fields. A project amounting to Rs. 4,34,260 was sanctioned to effect certain immediate improvements to the water supply of Mysore City. Investigations were in progress in respect of the water supply to Kadur, Mudgere and Dodballapur Towns and the project for the Tumkur Town was sanctioned and is awaiting scrutiny by an expert.

Sandal Oil Factories.

Both the factories at Bangalore and Mysore worked throughout the year. About one thousand five hundred tons of sandalwood were received from the Forest Department and 147,674 lbs. of oil were manufactured during the year. The sales of oil during the year amounted to 165,112 lbs. of which 23,905 lbs. were sold by the factories locally. The gross realizations for the year amounted to Rs. 27·26 lakhs.

The arrangements for the sale of sandal oil entered into with Messrs. Whiffen & Sons, London, were terminated at the end of August 1923 and Messrs. Essenflour Products, Mysore were appointed agents in their stead from September of the same year.

Capital Works.

Krishnarajasagara.

The total grant for capital expenditure on the Krishnarajasagara Works during the year was Rs. 6·08 lakhs of which Rs. 6·01 lakhs was for the dam works and Rs. 47,500 for the

extension of channels. The expenditure on these works during the year was Rs. 5·48 lakhs and the total up to the close of the year 1923-24 Rs. 219·78 lakhs. The area irrigated under the new channels in the year was 17,720 acres which is about a thousand acres more than in the previous year.

Electrical Department.

The gross earnings of the department—without taking into account interest and depreciation fund—during the year amounted to Rs. 45,11,066 as against Rs. 42,21,220 in the previous year, the increased revenue being partly due to the increase in the number of consumers and partly to increased consumption of power by old customers. The total working expenses of the department amounted to Rs. 13,89,841 including a sum of Rs. 6,26,921 which was credited to the depreciation fund which stood at Rs. 45·74 lakhs at the end of the year. The net revenue during the year was Rs. 31,05,925, as against Rs. 27,98,109 in the previous year.

Combined Results.—It has been recently decided in Government Order No. P. W. 115-126—K. S. S. 723-734, dated 1st September 1924, that for reasons therein stated, the Capital and Revenue Accounts of the Electrical Works and the Krishnarajasagara Scheme should be combined. The Krishnarajasagara Project has been designed—

(1) to assure a continuous supply of water for the generation of electricity;
(2) to augment the amount of water for the production of more power, for which the demand of the Mining Companies and for lighting and industrial purposes at Bangalore and Mysore are steadily on the increase; and
(3) to irrigate a large area in suitable localities in the Cauvery valley.

The construction of the reservoir was commenced in the year 1911-12 in which year the net revenue of the Cauvery Power Scheme was nearly Rs. 10½ lakhs. The corresponding gross revenue realised in the year under review (including a revenue of Rs. 1,50,000 derived from irrigation) was Rs. 46,61,000. The total capital outlay on the Cauvery Power and the Krishnarajasagara Schemes, which are to be treated as one combined scheme hereafter on account of their intimate and almost inseparable association with each other, to end of 1923-24 is about Rs. 409½ lakhs.

Deducting the working expenses, the net revenue realized last year on the investment amounted to Rs. 30,29,000 which gives a return of 7·39 per cent (on the capital investment of Rs. 409½ lakhs).

Railways.

The gross receipts from all the lines worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company and by us amounted to Rs. 76 lakhs against Rs. 74 lakhs and the working expenses to Rs. 57 lakhs against Rs. 60 lakhs, anticipated in the Revised. Increased revenue and reduced expenditure have both contributed to improve the net revenues by about Rs. 5 lakhs over the level expected in the revised estimates.

The expenditure on the maintenance and operation of the lines worked by Government excluding the outlay on special renewals of permanent way and rolling stock, absorbed last year 78 per cent of gross earnings against 76 per cent in the previous year and the rise in the rate of working expenses was the result of reduced earnings, both coaching and goods. The relation between revenue receipts and revenue expenditure of the lines worked by Government is still abnormal and the proportion of 78 per cent requires to be substantially reduced. It may, however, be stated that the figures given above do not represent actual expenses during the year or total receipts earned during the year. The expenses include a sum of Rs. 1,19,716 that should have been charged off to expenses of previous years but have now been adjusted in the books and debited to 1923-24. Similarly, a sum of about Rs. 57,000 due from the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company for shunting and other charges has been booked in excess of the outlay for the year. Excluding these amounts the actual working expenses will be Rs. 22,66,142. There are certain outstandings due to the extent of Rs. 10,000 from Iron Works, etc., which will increase the earnings to Rs. 31,49,371. This, compared with the actual working expenses of Rs. 22,66,142, results in a reduction of the operating ratio from 77·81 to 71·95 per cent. Some of the lines are still in their early stages and their traffic prospects have yet to be developed. The total length of the lines continues to be stationary at 402 miles and the maintenance of a fully equipped establishment for working a limited mileage, results in comparatively higher overhead charges and this is another handicap to which our lines are now subject. Increase of earnings, economy of expenditure, and addition to open mileage are the three factors on which the improvement in the financial results of the Railway Administration depends.

I may now make a brief retrospective survey of our railway undertakings, from the financial point of view, to the end of last year. The total capital expenditure on all the railway projects executed till the end of last year amounted to Rs. 484 lakhs. The Revenue Account of the lines from the commencement to the close of last year realised Rs. 1,172 lakhs at a cost of Rs. 785 lakhs on maintenance and operation, and the balance left towards the return on capital was Rs. 387 lakhs. The interest charge on capital outlay for the same period was Rs. 426 lakhs, *i.e.*, Rs. 39 lakhs more than the net revenue. The position in the period, the aggregate results of which are reviewed, was, therefore, one of bare equilibrium overlooking the difference of Rs. 39 lakhs. This position may be considered satisfactory enough as far as it goes but I think it is capable of considerable improvement. We have in our railways a concern worth nearly Rs. 5 crores but under the conditions of its administration which have prevailed so far, no provision has been made to make good the wear and tear of this valuable property and to maintain its efficiency as a capital asset yielding revenue to the State and rendering efficient transport service to the public. A Depreciation Reserve is an absolute necessity for removing this defect, and the formation of such a reserve has, I am glad to say, been started from the current year. Calculated on the net revenues realised last year, the return on the capital of about Rs. 5 crores, works to 3·9 per cent. This rate is low and endeavours have to be made to increase it to about 5½ per cent, the rate which the Inchcape Committee considered that the railways in India should be able to pay. It is not proper that the general finances should be called upon to subsidise railways and action has to be taken in the directions indicated by me not only for placing the railways as a whole on a self-supporting basis but also for making them pay an adequate return on the large capital invested on them, after making sufficient provision for maintaining them in an efficient condition

The sanctioned programme of construction of new lines which took no account of the available finances has had to be suspended for some years as the State had no savings to draw from and besides, the Government had to face a recurring deficit in the administration. The claim of the Kadur District for railway facilities requires early consideration. The Mysore District Board are to be congratulated on their coming forward to make the Nanjangud-Chamrajnagar line their own

concern. The Board have been authorised to float a loan with Government guarantee to resume the construction of this railway and it is to be hoped that they will succeed in raising the required amount. The resumption of these sanctioned projects deserves first consideration. As regards new projects, there are many that have been suggested, but further expenditure on railway development will largely depend on the general condition of our finances and the reduction of that portion of our public debt for productive works which does not yet yield any return.

Bhadravati Iron Works.

The Board of Management was reconstituted in June this year in consequence of the cancellation, by mutual consent, of the Agency Agreement of 1917 with the Tata Iron and Steel Company who were originally appointed Managing Agents. All the members of the Board are now nominated by Government.

The capital outlay on the Iron Works during the year amounted to Rs. 10½ lakhs and the total capital expenditure on the scheme to end of the year was Rs. 176·96 lakhs.

The principal capital works under construction during the year were the ropeway at Kemmangundi, the end section of the Bhadravati-Kemmangundi Tramway and the Bhadravati-Joldhal Tramway. The first two works have been practically completed and 4,000 tons of ore were brought down the hill by means of the ropeway before the close of the working season.

As a result of the damage caused by the floods last year, the blast furnace was blown out for a period of seven weeks in July and August 1923. Manufacturing operations were re-started at the end of the latter month. Except for a short interruption due to irregular working for nine days in October, the operations continued without a break till the end of the year.

Valuing the stock on hand at current prices, the total revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 12,11,071 against an expenditure of Rs. 16,77,205 resulting in a loss in working of Rs. 4,66,134. Of this loss, Rs. 1,29,971 represent the idle time charges when the furnace was not in blast and the operations were suspended and the balance is mainly attributable to the abnormal decline in prices which fell far below production costs. The results of operation during the year, however, showed continued increase in production and progressive reduction of costs.

Government have sanctioned the establishment of a tar distillation plant and machinery for refining methyl alcohol. The machinery has been ordered from America and the plants are expected to be in operation well before the close of the current official year. It has been decided to develop the foundry at an estimated cost of Rs. 3 lakhs to manufacture castings, more particularly, cast iron pipes for which there is a market in South India. A scheme for foundry development has been prepared and is at present under expert scrutiny.

A scheme has been prepared for the entertainment and training of Engineering and Science graduates from Mysore, as apprentices in the different sections of the works. Under this scheme, seven graduates were trained last year and have since been absorbed in the technical staff and six more graduates will be entertained this year. In filling up vacancies, qualified Mysoreans are appointed as far as possible.

Special Questions Receiving Continuous Attention.

1. Restoration of Financial Stability.

The problem which has claimed the foremost attention in the past few years is the restoration of our finances to a position of equilibrium and safety. In my addresses to the budget sessions of the Assembly in the last three years I have dwelt at great length on this problem and explained the financial position for the period prior to 1922-23 and the improvement secured since that year as the result of the policy announced in my Address of June 1922. I do not, therefore, consider it necessary on this occasion to make any detailed reference to this subject. I should, however, like to put before you briefly the objects aimed at by the plan of financial reforms and the results so far achieved.

The situation disclosed by the budget of 1922-23 was that the annual revenue could make no contribution to any of the essential reserves and it was even inadequate to cover the annual expenditure which resulted in a deficit of Rs. 21 lakhs in the Revenue Account. A programme of financial improvements was, therefore, drawn up and it aimed at accomplishing the following main objects:—

(1) Restoration of the annual Revenue Account as a whole to a condition of equilibrium after making full provision for the service of loans;

(2) classification of revenues and receipts according to their character and of charges according to their nature and the resources from which they should be legitimately met; and

(3) separation of pure administration finance from productive works finance with a view to impart stability to both and also to allow, in the interests of development concerns, financial autonomy to the account of productive works.

A period of at least 3 years was considered necessary to achieve all these objects and as the budget for 1922-23 had already been framed when this policy was adopted, the full triennial period during which the finances could be regulated according to the policy was to begin with 1923-24 and end with 1925-26.

I shall now state what part of the objects aimed at by the policy has so far been realised. The year 1922-23 closed with a surplus of Rs. 23,000; the result of the Revenue Account of the year 1923-24 for which provisional figures are now ready, is a surplus of about Rs. 25,000, after providing for large unforeseen expenditure including loss on account of Iron Works and an addition of 3 lakhs to the Civil List, besides meeting expenditure under distress relief and flood damages. The position of equilibrium has been reached and maintained for a period of three consecutive years as shown by the accounts and estimates of the period and we may therefore take it that the Revenue Account has, as a whole, been reduced to a condition of stability and that there is no longer any fear of unbalanced budgets in years of normal conditions. The first object of the policy, namely, that of establishing financial stability has, therefore, been attained and I hope that this result will be considered gratifying, especially when it is remembered that the annual deficit which had to be wiped out was as large as Rs. 21 lakhs and that the position of equilibrium has been reached, even after increasing the standard of expenditure under some of the service departments, particularly Education, and also after making full provision for Interest and Sinking Fund charges on account of the loans raised in 1920-21 and 1921-22.

According to the triennial financial policy indicated by me in June 1922, the account of administration finance was intended to be balanced by improving its revenues by Rs. 25 lakhs and reducing the standard of its expenditure by Rs. 7 lakhs. I am glad to be able to state that the bulk of the revenue improvement counted upon has been realised. The

revenue of this account in the budget of 1922-23 was Rs. 251 lakhs, while, according to the budget of 1924-25, it is Rs. 268 lakhs, *i.e.*, an improvement of Rs. 17 lakhs. It has not been found possible to reduce or even to keep stationary the expenditure in certain departments, as for example, the Education Department. The standard of expenditure of this account in the budget of 1922-23 was Rs. 275 lakhs and the corresponding amount, according to the budget of 1924-25, is Rs. 281 lakhs, *i.e.*, an increase of Rs. 6 lakhs, the whole of which appears under the head Education. The account of Administration Finance had a deficit of Rs. 24 lakhs in the budget of 1922-23 and the corresponding deficit according to the budget of 1924-25 is Rs. 13 lakhs. This account now bears the burden of Rs. 52 lakhs on account of Army and Defence and if, as is expected, a substantial relief in the Subsidy is secured according to the scheme of rebate of subsidies sanctioned by the Government of India, the deficit of Rs. 13 lakhs should disappear.

The account of Productive Works showed, on the standard of the budget for 1922-23, a deficit of Rs. 8 lakhs and the triennial policy aimed at wiping out this deficit and also adding annually to its resources a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs to be devoted to capital purposes, especially the development of irrigation, and the total improvement of Rs. 23 lakhs was intended to be secured by increasing the revenues by Rs. 12 lakhs and reducing the charges on this account by Rs. 11 lakhs by drawing, to a corresponding extent, upon the Railway Sterling Loan Sinking Fund. This was my rough financial forecast. The total revenue of this account was proposed to be raised from Rs. 46 lakhs to Rs. 58 lakhs in the triennium and according to the budget estimates for 1924-25, the revenue of this account is Rs. 54 lakhs, *i.e.*, an improvement of Rs. 8 lakhs against Rs. 12 lakhs aimed at. With the additional revenue expected from the Electrical Works, I think the increase of Rs. 12 lakhs counted upon in the policy will be fully realised. It has been settled now after protracted negotiations that the entire interest income of the Railway Sterling Loan Sinking Fund should be made over to us for capital purposes and a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs will be received annually to the relief of this account against Rs. 11 lakhs anticipated in the policy formulated in June 1922. The position of this account according to the budget for 1924-25 is one of a surplus of Rs. 7 lakhs instead of a deficit of Rs. 8 lakhs, in the budget of 1922-23, *i.e.*, an improvement of Rs. 15 lakhs against that of Rs. 23 lakhs proposed in the forecast of June 1922. It will thus be

seen that the position of this account has also been substantially improved and with the growth of revenue from Electrical Works and improvement in the operation results of the Iron Works, the whole of the improvement aimed at may be expected to be realised. The Iron Works started operation in January 1923 and some loss on working in the initial stages is inevitable in the case of a large concern of this kind. Although the total losses incurred up to June 1924 had been met from the revenues of 1923-24, it is desirable to meet future losses if any, from some special and temporary resource which may be pressed into service and possibilities of finding such a resource are under active consideration.

I shall now sum up the situation at the end of the three years ending with the current. The Revenue Account, as a whole, has been fully balanced; the bulk of the improvement aimed at in the accounts of Administration Finance and Productive Works Finance has been secured; with the relief regarding the Subsidy which has been pressed, there is a reasonable prospect of the account of Administration Finance being balanced and made self-supporting; the condition of the account of Productive Works Finance has been converted from a deficit of Rs. 8 lakhs to a surplus of Rs. 7 lakhs; the total sum set aside from annual revenues and credited to the Loan Sinking Funds and the interest on them will, at the end of the current year, amount to Rs. 92 lakhs and, allowing for the accumulation of this sum at compound interest, the discharge of more than one-third of the debt of Rs. 350 lakhs has been provided for.

The separation of Railway Finance from General Finance is one of the important problems recently discussed by the Imperial Legislative Assembly. We have the same problem to solve here and it is one of the main objects of our financial policy to separate from Administration Finance not only Railway Finance but also the finances of all our productive works. The method of separation proposed by the Government of India aims at allowing financial autonomy to Railways by requiring them to contribute to Administration Finance the interest charges on the capital invested in them and also a share of the surplus profits. The system of separation we have in view is somewhat different. We propose to treat the revenue transactions of all our productive works as one account for this purpose and require such account to bear the charges for service of the loans raised for financing them, *viz.*, interest and sinking fund. This scheme of separation goes further than that of the Government of India and aims at

making the Revenue Account of productive works completely independent of the account of Administration Finance, as it is no condition of the separation to require a contribution to be made by the one account to the other and the entire surplus of this account is intended for increasing the efficiency of existing works and for financing new productive works.

A reserve for works of replacements and renewals is an essential condition of working commercial concerns and such a reserve already exists for our Electrical Works. No such reserve had however been provided for Railways and the result was that their entire net revenues were appropriated for purposes of ordinary administration, and renewal works so essential for keeping the lines in a sound condition and for maintaining the efficiency of their service to the public had long been neglected. This defect has now been remedied by the starting of a Depreciation Fund for Railways commencing from the current year. This is one of the important steps taken in the direction of separating Railway Finance from Administration Finance.

I have so far dealt with Revenue Finance. I shall now make a few observations about Capital Finance. Capital works are necessary for developing the resources of the country and a continuous supply of funds has to be found for such works. We have a number of Capital concerns—Railway Lines, Irrigational works, Electrical works and Industrial works—already in operation and some additional capital outlay on them is a normal necessity every year, even if some of them have not yet begun to yield revenue. The construction of new railway lines has had to be suspended for some time on account of financial stringency. There are many parts of the State which require to be opened up and it is desirable to resume the construction of such of the lines as can be expected to pay. Applications for electric power are increasing and it is desirable to augment the supply of power to meet the growing demand for it, both with a view to increase the revenues of the State and also to encourage the activities for which it is wanted. There are now two projects under consideration for increasing the supply of power, *viz.*, (1) a scheme for generating electricity at the dam of the Krishnarajasagara, and (2) harnessing the Cauvery a second time lower down at Mekadatu. The recent agreement with the Government of Madras has made it possible to provide for an irrigation of 110,000 acres in addition to 125,000 acres under the high level canal. The large quantity of water impounded in the Reservoir constructed at a very heavy cost

has to be used for irrigational purposes and the question of constructing canals for taking the water to the tracts of country where it is needed has soon to be solved. It will thus be seen that the demands on account of Capital works to which we are either committed or which it is desirable to carry out, as early as possible, in view of their productive character or of the benefits which they will confer upon the country, are heavy. For financing works which can pay the full return on capital invested on them, it may be justifiable to borrow, but for projects like irrigational works which are necessary in the interests of the country but which cannot be expected to yield enough to meet the whole interest charge, it is desirable to find the capital required for them otherwise than by borrowing. The problem of providing finance for Capital demands to be met in the near future requires serious and early consideration and will continue to be the anxious concern of His Highness' Government.

2. Cauvery Arbitration Negotiations.

In my speech before this Assembly last year, I stated that a final settlement in regard to Cauvery Arbitration negotiations with Madras, satisfactory to both parties, was then in sight. This had reference to the revised technical agreement reached between the Chief Engineers of Mysore and Madras on the 14th September 1923. Since then, new points of controversy arose and I went to Madras in November last for a personal discussion of the questions involved, with the officers of the Madras Government. A conference was accordingly arranged on the 13th November 1923 at which His Excellency Lord Willingdon was present. Most points were satisfactorily settled at this conference including the one relating to the rights of Madras over the waters at Mekadatu for generation of power; and the technical questions raised by the Madras Government were again referred to the Chief Engineers of the respective Governments for settlement. No agreement, however, was reached between the technical officers and in the meantime further complications and difficulties developed in the negotiations. It was then agreed that another final conference between the technical officers should take place at Bangalore on the 12th February 1924. After three days' full discussion, a comprehensive agreement was drawn up by them embracing all the points of dispute, bringing forward every clause as agreed to, up to that date and signed by the technical officers of the two Governments. This was

accepted by both Governments and I was specially commanded by His Highness to proceed to Madras to sign it on behalf of the Mysore Government. As the agreement has since been ratified by the Secretary of State for India and already published for general information, it is unnecessary for me to say anything further on the subject. This agreement ends the dispute which lasted for 14 years and is noteworthy of mutual assurance of cordial co-operation between the two Governments for the promotion and security of each other's interests, rights and privileges, which are sure to bring forth prosperity and development to the respective territories of His Highness the Maharaja and the Madras Presidency.

3. Improvement of District Administration and Revenue Audit.

As a result of the instructions issued in my Tour Notes there has been considerable improvement in the work of the districts. Pendency of correspondence has decreased. Perceptible improvement is noticeable in the disposal of darkhasts, petitions and appeals. There is still however considerable room for further improvement and much of this cannot be effected without a change in the system and the methods in vogue. With a view to remedy these defects, Government have carefully investigated all possible measures that may be taken in this direction, as a result of which, they have resolved to introduce a modified system of work in the first instance to be tried in one district. It is under consideration to appoint an Inspector of Office Systems for a period of one year to examine the working of office methods and procedure in force in the several offices, locate defects, study the systems in other Governments and suggest necessary improvements and re-adjustments of establishments if need be. This is more or less in accordance with the recommendation of the Special Finance Committee. Another direction in which improvement of the existing methods is urgently called for is in regard to the audit of the revenue receipts of Government. While we have in the Audit Department a strong and independent agency for the scrutiny of every item of expenditure, we have no such independent or outside agency charged with the duty of ensuring a systematic watch over the main demands of revenue and their proper credit to the account. There is to my knowledge a large amount of revenue which is lost to Government for omission to book it in time and include it in our demand registers. With a view to remedy this defect, it is proposed to organize a scheme of Revenue Audit tentatively for a period

of one year under the officer proposed to be appointed as the Inspector of Office Systems, who will adequately safeguard the resources of the State and improve them. This scheme will, for the present, be limited to Land Revenue, Excise, Forest, Income-tax and Miscellaneous Departments. While audit of expenditure is most important, the importance of Revenue Audit has, I fear, been lost sight of, in Mysore and for that matter even in British Indian administrations for years. My experience as Revenue Officer in the Indian Civil Service and also as Dewan of Cochin and Dewan of Mysore convinces me of the fact that Revenue Audit is of supreme importance and the mainstay of public finance, and the sooner it is introduced as an integral part of our administrative audit, the better.

4. The Malnad Improvement Scheme.

In accordance with the promise made in my speech last October, the whole question of the improvement of the malnad was thoroughly investigated and a comprehensive Government Order has recently been issued indicating the action to be taken.

During recent years, the scheme had to be worked on the basis of reduced grants on account of the general financial stringency, but during the current year, the grant has been raised from Rs. 45,000 to Rs. 1,03,000. This grant is no doubt meagre in view of the number of special questions that arise in connection with the administration of the tract, but the Government Order passed recently seeks to concentrate further efforts under a continuous policy on definite questions which call for special attention and provides among other things, for a Public Works Survey for the improvement of communications, establishment of vocational classes in Industrial Schools, special scholarships and development of High School Education, and a general economic investigation of at least one typical taluk in each of the malnad districts by an officer specially deputed for the purpose.

5. Recruitment.

The work of the Central Recruitment Board was reviewed during the year as Government had reason to believe that their orders had not, so far, had the desired effect and that the time and labour involved in the work done by the Board was not commensurate with the results achieved. The instructions issued by Government regarding recruitment to the

public service being sufficiently definite and clear, Government considered that the work of the Central Recruitment Board might be considerably reduced and the procedure greatly simplified by making appointing officers responsible to give practical effect to the declared policy of Government. Revised instructions have therefore been issued regarding the work of the Board according to which all vacancies except privilege leave and other acting vacancies which are not expected to continue for more than four months, should be reported to the Board for being notified in the *Mysore Gazette* and the applications received in pursuance of the same forwarded to the appointing officers who have to select and appoint to the vacancy a suitable candidate from among those whose applications are forwarded to them, in conformity with the rules of recruitment laid down, and report the matter to the Board. From the statistics available, it is seen that satisfactory progress is being made in the recruitment of candidates belonging to the backward communities. Out of 343 appointments reported to the Board between 1st July 1923 and 30th June 1924, 167 were given to the candidates of the backward communities. To improve the Shekdari Service which has latterly shown signs of going down in efficiency, Government have recently sanctioned a scheme for the direct recruitment of ten Shekdar Probationers every year with the direction that two candidates out of three selected should belong to the backward communities. In filling up the vacancies caused by the extension of Judicial Separation Scheme in the Hassan and Tumkur Districts, five out of seven appointments have been given to the members of the backward communities by direct recruitment. Government consider that the progress so far achieved, taking into account the limitations under which the administration is placed, is fairly satisfactory.

The number of graduates and undergraduates turned out by our present educational system is in excess of the supply of men whom the State can absorb with advantage either to themselves or to the State. The retrenchments in the Government departments consequent on financial stringency have reduced appreciably the scope for fresh recruitment to the public service. The question of unemployment of educated young men is becoming a serious problem. One of the means of remedying this state of affairs is a revision of the courses of studies by giving them a practical turn so that the energies of the students may be diverted towards more practical pursuits. The inclusion of practical scientific studies in the curriculum will have a beneficial effect upon the educational

outlook of the whole people besides being a corrective to an exclusively literary education. The importance of technical education has been admitted and the S.S.L.C. course has been recently revised, providing for an optional vocational course of instruction. Continuation courses in the Entrance and University classes are also under consideration.

6. Educational Reforms.

The items of reform outlined in the orders on the Educational Memorandum were estimated to involve an additional expenditure of Rs. 21,35,000 over and above the State grant of Rs. 37 lakhs which was the budget provision for 1920-21. As it was considered to be practically impossible to provide this sum from State Funds for some years to come owing to the financial situation, it was intended that the additional cost consequent on the reforms was to be made available by the levy of an Education cess by District Boards and Municipalities, and the resumption of the income from Mohatarfa and Local Funds General which had been previously made over to the District Boards. The resumption of Local Funds General and Mohatarfa was subsequently waived by Government on the representation of the District Boards that such a course would seriously cripple their finances. Even the anticipations of Government in the matter of raising an Education cess in the districts and municipalities which was expected to bring in an income of Rs. 12½ lakhs have been realised only very partially, as only five districts have so far levied the cess and that too at the rate of half an anna in the rupee as against one anna prescribed in the order on the Education Memorandum. The remaining districts and practically all the municipalities have not yet decided in its favour. The estimated realizations from the Education cess in the five districts referred to above are only about Rs. 2,92,000 per annum. The financial basis of the Memorandum orders has thus practically broken down and this has necessitated a reconsideration of the whole position especially in regard to the policy of converting the village aided primary schools into Government institutions.

With the limited resources, made available by the District Boards, however, and the amount which Government could spare from the general revenues, satisfactory progress has been made in carrying out some of the most important parts of the development scheme.

Education Survey.—The work of Education Survey which was undertaken with a view to estimate the requirements of

the State as regards primary schools and facilitate the preparation of a suitable programme of conversion and redistribution of existing schools has been completed and the report submitted by the Department is under consideration.

Primary Schools.—The primary schools have been remodelled so as to provide for a four years' course and the curricula of studies revised accordingly, the medium of instruction being confined to the vernacular. The primary sections in the *pukka* middle schools have been separated and constituted into separate schools.

Middle Schools.—The middle schools of various descriptions have been remodelled on a four years' basis into a uniform type providing for a bilingual course, English being taught as a compulsory second language. A new type of schools called incomplete middle schools preparing candidates for the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination with English as a second language has sprung up as a transitional measure pending their development into *pukka* middle schools. Revised curricula for the four year middle school course have been issued, including elementary science and drawing as subjects of study. The requirements of the middle and primary schools in the matter of staff have been carefully examined in connection with the remodelling scheme and the inequalities of under- or extra-staffing noticed have been rectified and the staff of each school has been fixed with reference to the strength of the classes in it.

Utilization of Education Cess.—In the five districts which have levied Education cess, proposals for utilizing the amount have been sanctioned, providing for the conversion of 644 aided primary schools, opening of 127 new schools, improvement of staff of 103 schools, development of 64 primary schools into incomplete middle schools and 46 incomplete middle schools into *pukka* middle schools and the opening of practical instruction classes in 24 schools in addition to those sanctioned from State Funds.

High Schools.—An additional High School was opened last year in the Malleswaram Extension of the Bangalore City and two more have been started during the current year, one at Tiptur and the other at Mysore, in connection with the Training College.

Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Scheme.—The Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Scheme has been revised in important particulars. All pupils are now required to study the same general subjects, *viz.*, English, Second Language, Elementry Mathematics, History of England and India,

Geography and Elementary Science, Physical as well as Natural, of the standard to be prescribed in each by the syllabuses, in addition to an extra course either in Mathematics, a Classical Language, or a vocational subject. The revised course has been introduced into the Fourth and Fifth Forms of the current school year.

Industrial Schools.—The Industrial Schools have been transferred to the control of the Director of Industries and Commerce who is better able to co-ordinate the working of these institutions with reference to the actual requirements of industries in the State. The Civil Engineering School which was located at Mysore has been transferred to Bangalore and amalgamated with the Mechanical Engineering School.

Inspectorate.—The number of Assistant Inspectors has been increased to 45, the ranges being suitably re-distributed. The higher inspectorial staff has also been revised recently.

Scholarships and Panchama Education. Orders have also been passed systematising the various schemes of scholarships. A boarding home has been established at Bangalore for Panchama students reading in the High School classes with provision for 12 boarders, which has been raised temporarily during the current year to 38 to meet the increasing demand. The courses of studies in the existing Panchama schools and boarding institutions are being revised with a view to adapt them to the special needs of the community.

It will be seen from the above that a large number of the measures of improvement contemplated in the orders on the Education Memorandum have been brought into effect, either on the lines indicated in the above orders or with suitable modifications where found necessary in the light of the present day requirements. The pace of progress could however be increased if the District Boards and Municipalities co-operate with Government in a more liberal spirit. The levy of cess in a few districts only has rendered the progress under Education unequal. Uniformity of progress can be secured if a uniform rate of cess is levied by all District Boards as well as by all Municipalities. It is altogether impossible for the State Funds to bear the whole cost of primary education, even with an Education cess levied at 6 pies in the rupee. Further progress would seem to lie in the direction of making the levy of cess, at the rates now adopted in some District Boards and some Municipalities, compulsory in all District Boards and in all Municipalities.

The whole policy of Education Finance was under special study during the last year and definite proposals to meet the

difficulties indicated above consequent upon the adoption of a policy of converting aided schools to Government schools and other allied questions, are now under the active consideration of Government.

7. Development of Local Self-Government.

In my Address to the Representative Assembly in October last year, reference was made to the appointment of a special officer to deal with the recommendations of the Local Self-Government Conference, and the general questions of policy raised after making a complete survey of the present situation in regard to the working of the scheme introduced in 1916. Forty-eight resolutions had been submitted by the Local Self-Government Conference for the consideration of the Government. Eleven resolutions of a miscellaneous nature, not bearing on questions of general policy, have already been disposed of.

As regards the resolutions relating to general questions of policy, the recommendations of the Conference and of the Special Officer have been before the Government for some time past and two draft schemes, one with reference to municipalities and the other regarding Local Boards and Panchayets, were prepared and placed before the Standing Committee for Local Self-Government for examination. The schemes with the recommendations of the Committe are now engaging the earnest consideration of Government. The most important question engaging the attention of Government in this connection is the establishment and development of Panchayets. The Conference have recommended the abolition of the Village Improvement Committees and urged the constitution of Panchayets for all villages in the State on a statutory basis. This is a scheme which has been repeatedly urged for consideration since the introduction of the Village Improvement Scheme and Government accordingly propose to give effect to the recommendations and constitute a Panchayet for every village or group of villages in the State. The draft scheme will be placed before this Assembly together with the main principles of the Bill proposed to be introduced to amend the Local Boards and Panchayet Regulation.

In view therefore of the introduction of the Panchayet scheme into all villages in the State and the unsatisfactory condition of the finances of Local Boards consequent thereon. Government consider it is not only advantageous but also necessary to abolish all the Taluk Boards and allow the

District Boards a freer scope to attend to all the district, taluk, inter-taluk and inter-village services under sanitation, communications, medical relief, etc.

Municipalities.—As regards municipalities, the resolutions of the Conference do not recommend any radical changes either in the constitution or functions of these institutions. The suggestions made relate chiefly to further improvements to be effected in matters of municipal administration. The recommendations of the Conference have been generally accepted by Government in the scheme under consideration and the more important of the improvements to be given effect to will be the following:—

(1) The elected element in Minor Municipal Councils will be raised from one-third to half the strength of the Council.

(2) Franchise will be extended to women to vote at elections.

(3) The Presidents of City and Town Municipal Councils will ordinarily be elected and the election will be by the general body of voters instead of by the Municipal Councils concerned.

(4) Provision will be made for the inspection of Municipal Offices by Deputy Commissioners, the City Municipalities being excluded.

8. Restoration of Major and Minor Tanks.

Major Tanks.—The total number of major tanks in the State is 2,566 of which 1,830 have been restored. There yet remain more than 700 tanks to be restored which would require about Rs. 50 lakhs. This expenditure will have to be spread over a number of years.

During the last year (1923-24) the allotment sanctioned for major tanks was only Rs. 1,92,000 and the outlay incurred was Rs. 1,79,526. During the current year, the allotment sanctioned for major tanks is Rs. 2,67,000 and more could not be allotted for want of funds. To achieve better progress it will be necessary to increase the irrigation grant to Rs. 5 lakhs at least every year.

Minor Tanks.—The total number of minor tanks in the State which require restoration is 14,302. The number restored till now is nearly 1,000 and the number of tanks which have been taken in hand is 270. The progress is very slow, and without much larger grants it will continue to be so. The allotment for the year 1923-24 was Rs. 87,000 and the outlay incurred was Rs. 66,728.

In the meantime, in order to make the levy of contribution compulsory, an amended Regulation was introduced into the Legislative Council and has been passed by that body into law. The Public Works Department is therefore now quite free, once the estimate is sanctioned, to proceed with the work without waiting for the recovery of the contribution, as has been the case in the past.

9. Improvement of Communications under Provincial and District Funds.

There are a little over 2,000 miles of State Fund roads and the average cost of their maintenance is about Rs. 270 a mile. There are a little over 3,500 miles of District Fund roads and the average cost of their maintenance is about Rs. 105 a mile.

Of late years, certain factors have been tending to militate against the efficient maintenance of State Fund and District Fund roads and the question of dealing with them has been engaging the special attention of the department.

On the one hand, owing to financial stringency, the grant for this department has been greatly curtailed as a consequence of which the grants for special repairs have had to be restricted. On the other hand, there has, of late years, been an abnormal increase in the price of materials and in the wages of labour, and the revision of the P.W. schedule of rates has become a pressing need.

Motor bus traffic has also been the contributory cause of the rapid deterioration of roads, and the control of such traffic without interfering with private enterprise is now engaging the attention of Government.

Flood damages have rendered necessary special grants to many of the roads.

Improvement in the general condition of Provincial and District Fund roads is mainly dependent at present on giving larger grants which may be possible from next year. In the meantime, improved methods of work and greater supervision have been insisted upon.

10. The Stores Purchase Committee.

With a view to secure all possible economies in the purchase of stores required annually by the various departments of Government and obtain the best value for the expenditure incurred, Government ordered in October last, the constitution of a Stores Purchase Committee composed of the Heads of

several major technical Departments and two non-official members elected from among the members of the Board of Industries and Commerce, with the Second Member of Council as President.

In order to facilitate wholesale purchases on a large scale, the Committee have made a careful study of departmental requirements and have taken action to consolidate them. In their work of purchasing foreign materials, the Committee have the advantage of expert advice of a firm of London Agents appointed by Government. Information has been collected relative to manufacturers, producers, etc.; wide publicity is being given of our requirements so as to arouse competition and suitable steps are taken to ensure satisfactory performance of contracts. The total number of orders placed by the Committee in India during the year was 77 of the value of about Rs. 6,09,000 and those in foreign countries directly with the manufacturers as well as through the Consulting Engineers was 72 of the value of £115,000. Compared with the indent estimates of cost, it has been calculated that the competitive prices obtained by wider publicity have resulted in savings to Government to the extent of over Rs. 2½ lakhs.

11. Motor Vehicles Rules.

In view of the large increase in motor traffic in the State involving damage to the roads and bridges and danger to the public, the question of regulating motor traffic was referred in 1923 to a committee to examine the existing rules on the subject and suggest suitable amendments thereto. The committee have accordingly submitted a set of rules which, after consideration by Government, have been published in the *Mysore Gazette* on the 22nd August 1924, for criticisms if any. They will be finally taken up by Government during the current year.

12. Inam Commission and Improvement of Inam Villages under Government Management.

Government are about to pass orders on the report of the Inam Commission which was under detailed consideration during the year of review. The question of improving the condition of inam villages taken under Government management has been engaging attention. Orders have recently been issued giving detailed instructions for the guidance of Revenue Officers for improving the condition of these villages, and the

appointment of a special officer to be in charge of inam villages under Government management is also under contemplation. The enactment of a Regulation similar to the Court of Wards Regulation in British India to provide for the administration of the estates of minors is also engaging the consideration of Government.

13. Deputation of Mysore Students for Foreign Training.

Reference was made in my last Dasara Address to the steady and consistent policy followed by Government in the matter of training up the best local talent for the industrial and commercial development of the country and for employment in the highest posts in the Technical and Scientific Departments of the administration by sending out qualified young Mysoreans for study in foreign countires. Of the scholars so deputed for training, 15 were still abroad at the close of the year 1922-23. During the year under report two scholarships were awarded from the Damodar Doss funds—one to a young man who had already undergone at his own cost a course of training in Railway Loco. work in England, to enable him to obtain operating experience, and the second to an Assistant Professor of the Mysore University to undergo a course of training in a subject relating to Applied Chemistry approved by Government and for the study of Technological Organisation and courses in the Institutes of Europe and America. Another scholarship for training in Cultural History and Archæology has been awarded out of University funds. A loan scholarship of £175 has been sanctioned for the study of Fine Arts in Germany. Two more scholarships are proposed to be awarded during the current year out of the Damodar Doss scholarship funds—one for Higher Medical Studies and the other to a lady candidate for the study of the Organisation of Education of Women. Of the six scholars who returned from foreign countries during the year, five are employed in the various departments of the State, *viz.*, three in the Bhadravati Iron Works, one in the University, and one who is a lady, in the Education Department.

14. Exploitation of Chrome and Manganese.

In view of the considerable extent of private enterprise coming forward for the exploitation of chrome and of the fact that the Government had no scheme under consideration for the immediate utilisation of this mineral, they relaxed the

restrictions imposed on it and directed in February 1924 that prospecting licenses for this mineral might be granted to approved applicants subject to certain conditions. The question of similarly relaxing the restrictions in respect of manganese is under the consideration of Government.

15. Re-organisation of the Mysore Civil Service.

In my speech of October last, I stated that the reorganisation of the Mysore Civil Service was engaging the active consideration of Government. Since then, the need for fresh recruits having been keenly felt, Government have decided to hold a competitive examination at the end of this month for the selection of not less than two persons who are subjects of His Highness the Maharaja, by birth or domicile to be appointed as Probationary Assistant Commissioners.

The Civil Service rules have also been revised and the main features of the revision are:—

(1) The Civil Service will hereafter be limited to officers recruited by competition and by special selection by His Highness the Maharaja (including officers nominated by promotion from the lower ranks).

(2) The prospects of officers in the subordinate ranks are improved by the creation of a Non-Civil Service cadre in the several departments, *viz.*, Revenue, Accounts, Police, etc.

(3) The Civil Service cadre has now been reduced to 45, while 31 posts of corresponding rank and emoluments in the Revenue, Accounts, Police, Excise, Survey and Income-tax Departments, in the General and Revenue Secretariat and in the Department of Co-operation are reserved to officers promoted from the lower ranks of the respective departments including in some cases those recruited directly for those departments.

(4) The bulk of the appointments in the Revenue Department and in the Secretariat will be manned by Civil Service men while in all other allied departments a large proportion of the appointments are to beheld by Non-Civil Service men.

(5) The number of Senior Assistant Commissionerships open to the members of the Civil Service has been reduced from eleven to nine and two posts of Senior Revenue Sub-Division Officer and Senior Superintendent of Police have been created for the

advancement of Non-Civil Service officers in those departments.

(6) The higher appointments in the Revenue, Police and Excise Departments and in the Secretariat, such as those of Revenue Commissioner, Inspector-General of Police, Excise Commissioner, Secretaries to Government in the General Department and Deputy Commissioners have been definitely included in the cadre of Civil Service, and the higher appointments open to officers not belonging to the Civil Service have been clearly indicated.

Future Outlook.

I will now indicate a few of the larger problems in respect of which, His Highness' Government are now devoting their earnest attention.

Development of Mineral Resources.—As I have more than once stated in this Assembly, Mysore has unlimited natural resources for industrial development. All the mineral wealth of Mysore has not yet been completely exploited. But the results of exploration so far achieved are sufficient to yield to Mysore a high place among countries fraught with immense possibilities for industrial expansion. In addition to gold and iron, Mysore is found to possess valuable chrome and manganese in an abundant degree. There are indications of the existence of other rich minerals, which when discovered, will practically bring about an industrial revolution in Mysore. Attempts are being made to develop the Mysore mineral resources on sound commercial principles which, while not stifling private enterprise which has done so much for Mysore in the past, will also give the State a larger share of the returns. I hope to be able to make a definite announcement on the subject at the next session of this Assembly.

Trade Balance Investigation.- In my speech before the reconstituted Economic Conference in June last, I stated : ' It is a principle of Economics that the trade prosperity of a country is to be gauged by the excess of its exports over the imports . . . . . Tested by this principle, the condition of Mysore trade is far from satisfactory. . . . . It is therefore necessary to safeguard the country's interests in commerce by securing the balance of trade on the right side and to keep the exports increasingly on the ascent . . . . . ' It is proposed to pursue this matter further, and with this object in view, Government are considering the question of constituting a strong

Committee of Experts to carefully investigate into the matter and suggest measures for a definite policy for adoption by Government.

Hydro-electric Schemes.—In addition to mineral wealth, Mysore has immense scope for the further development of hydro-electric schemes. The Sivasamudram project, combined with the Krishnarajasagara Project, benefits the industries only in Mysore, Bangalore and the Kolar Gold Fields. The Mekadatu waters, in respect of which Madras has given over her rights to Mysore, on certain conditions, will have to be utilized in the near future, to meet the growing demand for power from the Kolar Gold Fields and other industrial enterprises. The malnad has even more possibilities for industrial development. There is considerable scope for starting a match factory, paper industry, sugar factory, mineral industries and so many other important industries which will require cheaper power. The question of harnessing the Gersoppa Falls for the generation of electric power has long been under the consideration of Government. Recently, a special survey of this important project with reference to the power prospects, etc., was ordered and the report of the officer in charge has just been received. This is a scheme entailing a very large outlay, which, if carried out, will open up the malnad to high industrial enterprise, and will enable the Bhadravati Works to develop a number of subsidiary industries. The scheme will be thoroughly investigated from all standpoints during the current year and I hope to be able to make a statement about it in this Assembly in the next year's Dasara session.

Bhatkal Harbour.—In my Address to this Assembly last October, I made a reference to the project for the construction of a harbour at Bhatkal on the West Coast. I said that the project had not been abandoned and that when funds should be available the Shimoga-Arsalu Railway line would be the first railway project to be resumed with a view to extend it further to the West Coast. The question of the Bhatkal harbour and of the railway line from Shimoga to the Bhatkal Port has not made any progress during the past year, chiefly because Government are not in a position, for want of funds, to actively pursue these schemes at present.

The State is considerably handicapped for lack of direct and easy communication with the West Coast to which it has to get its own natural outlet. It must greatly facilitate the commercial and industrial development of the State if a direct communication along the nearest route is provided to a harbour which will be open all the year round. Further, the construction of the Shimoga-Bhatkal Railway and the development of

the Bhatkal harbour will lead to the opening up of the malnad country, which possesses abundant natural resources hitherto largely undeveloped, and the economic condition of which is at present very unsatisfactory.

The development of the Bhatkal harbour will not adversely affect any other British Indian port on the West Coast of India. On the other hand, the harbour is likely to promote the development of the adjacent coastal tracts of the Bombay Presidency. We look to the Government of India to grant us the necessary facilities that would enable us to take up these projects as early as our finances permit These are :—

(1) Permission to construct a railway to the port from the Mysore frontier, a distance of about 14 miles;
(2) The lease, for the purpose,of an area of two square miles of land and foreshore, in perpetuity or for a term of 99 years with option of renewal;
(3) Grant of the strip of land required for the railway line;
(4) Cession of jurisdiction over the land and foreshore required for the railway and the harbour.

With the development of our Iron Works and discovery of other valuable mineral resources, the success of the harbour project is assured.

Subsidy.—In my Address to the Assembly at the last budget session I referred to the general scheme proposed by the Government of India for rebate of subsidies or tributes paid by Indian States to the extent that the total military expenditure of a State together with the subsidy exceeds fifteen per cent of its gross revenues. Excluding items of revenue of a special kind, such as income from debt and commercial services and royalty on gold and other minerals, the gross revenue of the Mysore State may be taken at Rs. 267 lakhs, fifteen per cent of which comes to about Rs. 40 lakhs, while the military expenditure including the subsidy amounts to Rs. 53 lakhs. With the contemplated re-organisation of the Military Forces this will rise to about Rs. 57 lakhs. The claim of Mysore to rebate of Subsidy on the basis indicated by the Government of India has been placed before that Government. It is not possible for me at this stage to make any statement indicating the nature of our representation on the subject, but it is sufficient if I state that unless the heavy burden on our finances which was imposed over a hundred years ago is readjusted with due regard to the general question of the contribution towards the military defence of India by different parts

of the British Indian Empire, Mysore finances will continue to be crippled. The Mysore case is now before the Government of India and let us all hope that it will be dealt with in a spirit of board statesmanship and justice.

Customs.—Again, by reason of Mysore having no seaport of her own, the British Indian Government is in a position to levy customs duties on all foreign goods imported into the State. At the time of the Rendition, customs duties were quite inconsiderable as the policy of the British Government then was avowedly one of Free Trade. Since then, the classes of articles on which duty is levied have been increased to so considerable an extent and the rates of duty so greatly enhanced that the drain on Mysore through this channel has now grown to an extent seriously crippling the taxable capacity of the people and the resources of the State. As in the case of the salt duty, Mysore has no voice in the levy of customs on foreign goods imported into the State, and the entire customs revenue on the goods consumed in the State forms another indirect contribution by the people of Mysore to Imperial revenues. Recently the Government of India have definitely adopted the policy of developing Indian industries by a protective tariff, and have appointed a Tariff Board to investigate the claims of the several industries that demand protection. It has to be seen how far the interests of Indian States and their subjects, both as producers and as consumers, will be safeguarded under such a policy, shaped or at least largely influenced by powerful industrial and commercial interests in British India, and Mysore has urged the need for joint deliberations in respect of the settlement of all such questions in future. This leads us to the question of the future position of Indian States.

The Future Position of Indian States.—There are many questions in which the actions and policy of the British Indian Government vitally affect the Governments and people of the Indian States whose interests are inextricably mixed up with those of British India. The outlook is changing rapidly in British India and if the position of Indian States remains as it is, it is no exaggeration to say that their interests will be seriously prejudiced. We have to constantly urge for the introduction of such measures in any new scheme of constitutional changes that may be brought into existence sooner or later as would give a right place to Indian States from which they can exercise their voice in respect of all matters vital to their interests and future progress. This problem is being seriously studied and suitable proposals are being formulated

to ensure that Mysore secures her rightful place in the councils of the British Indian Empire.

Conclusion.

The Mysore State which has a glorious past and a record of solid progress behind it has, in the year of my review, been adjusting herself to the new conditions created by the Constitutional Reforms. The popular voice is making itself more felt in the Government of the country and mutual adaptation between the Government and the governed is a matter of every day concern to both. Amidst these conditions the administration of the year marked the beginning of a new era.

The future is sure to bring forth fresh and more difficult problems. Our larger development schemes require further capital outlay for which, additional resources have to be found. The insistent demand for the spread of Primary Education has to be met and suitably financed. The Mysore University has to be developed according to the growing needs of the country. Larger grants will be necessary under the essential services to the people, *viz.*, Medical aid, Sanitation, Water-supply, Village and Town improvements, irrigation projects, improvement of communications, etc. Our Railway policy requires further expansion. Industrial development necessitates larger expenditure on experiments and investigations. With our present heavy commitments due to our past development policy initiated at the time when the State had to its credit large accumulated savings, there is no immediate prospect of embarking upon any new projects or schemes, at any rate, before the financial position is so improved as to secure a substantial annual surplus. The Government have directed all their energies during the past three years to find ways and means to meet the heavy demands on account of some of the larger projects still remaining unproductive and it was with great difficulty that the standard of administration has been maintained with our available resources, although the position that had to be faced was one of recurring deficits. The current year's budget indicates the limits of advance rendered possible by a general improvement in our financial position but the popular demand has not been satisfied and the country will ask for larger and larger expenditure on those departments, the administration of which tends to the material and moral progress of the people. The Government of His Highness the Maharaja are keenly alive to the needs of the situation and trust that the affairs of the State will so shape

themselves in the near future that there will be no hindrance to the orderly progress and expansion for which Mysore has justly earned a reputation in the past. We confidently look to the Imperial Government for sympathetic treatment of the Subsidy question. We earnestly hope that the Mysore Iron Scheme will soon begin to yield a return. We are anxious that year to year, the administration may be able to meet the growing needs of the country as well as to satisfy all possible popular aspirations. From you, as the chosen representatives of the people, we expect greater association with our aims and endeavours and I feel confident that our united efforts will ensure a steady and cautious policy of expansion and development which will bring increased prosperity, contentment and happiness to the subjects of His Highness the Maharaja.

A Kannada translation of the Address was read by Mr. K. H. Ramaiya, Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

Before proceeding with the Government business the Dewan-President said that he had received a notice from Mr. Abbas Khan that he was going to move a proposition under Rule 44 of the Rules of Procedure in the Representative Assembly for an adjournment of the House to discuss an urgent matter of public importance, namely, the recent Government Order on the re-organisation of the Mysore Civil Service. Under that rule the President's consent was necessary and the Dewan said that he had no objection to give it.

In making his motion Mr. Abbas Khan said that the Government Order referred to makes mention of 111 Gazetted appointments under Government. Of these, 69 have been reserved for civilians exclusively. The number of appointments available to the non-civilians is only 31, the remaining 11 being available for being filled up in a manner to be decided by Government. This meant that no one that does not belong to the Civil Service cadre can ever become a Deputy Commissioner, even though he possesses high educational qualifications and is known to be both competent and honest. There is no incentive under this order to the Amildars, for instance, to do good work as the highest posts they may get are Senior Assistant Commissionerships. Out of the 8 Gazetted appointments in the Secretariat, as many as 6 have been reserved for civilians, only the remaining two being available for non-civilians. In the Revenue Department, 18 appointments are reserved for the Civil Service and only 9 are available to the non-Civil